MINI PROJECT

REPORT ON

MUNCH HOG BAKERY

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Submitted To

SAVITRIBAI PHULE PUNE UNIVERSITY

As a partial fulfilment for the award of
The degree of
MASTER'S IN COMPUTER APPLICATION
Semester: 1

At
ASM's
Institute of business Management and Research, Chinchwad, Pune-19
(Affiliated to SPPU & Approved by AICTE)
Session: 2021-23

MUNCH HOG BAKERY

COURSE NAME:
MASTER'S IN COMPUTER APPLICATION (MANAGEMENT)

Date:
MAR 05, 2022

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ABSTRACT / EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Customer satisfaction is the key to success for any business. In bakery the traditional handwritten method for writing bill keep track of the record is inefficient and leads to loss of the organization. Almost all organization nowadays comprises of the number of tasks like generate bill, managing records of the order and customer details. The problem occur is capturing of data and keep accurate records of the details daily purchase and sales.

The purpose of our software is to solve all the above problem mention above. As well as fulfil the requirement of our client.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

First, we are thankful to Allah Almighty for granting us the opportunity to study and learn in one of the renowned institutions of Pune ASM IBMR, Pune University Maharashtra. We are thankful to our teacher Sir Dr. Ashywn Kumar who has been an inspiration for us and who guided us through each stage of project development.

We are thankful to the Dr. Ashywn Kumar and other facility for support and guidance and providing us necessary information. Our deepest thank to encouraging. In the end, we want to thank our parents, family members and each other (group members) for support and encouragement in the hard times of the project development.

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

The purpose of the project is automate all the work in bakery management that can ease recording of sales and storage of raw material in stock to help them resolve problems they are facing in the current manual system .Before the system the problem use to rise of data saving of the records like how much product are present in the stock and saving of data was not done in a effective way, keeping tracking of all the document was the biggest challenge, document used to get loss and that used to create lot of problem.

BACKGROUND: -

The system used by the bakery was not automated. The transaction that were carried out were done manually and recoding of data and stock entering were kept in register or in paper that was time consuming and lot of data used to get lost. We automated the system by observed all the procedure done in the bakery and made the system according to the step taken manually so that the users can operate the system easily and quicker as the user now has to just select the options and record transactions simultaneously unlike before when the transactions had to be written down by hand at the end of each day.

FLAWS:

The manual system is unable to keep whole record of customers and product and sales in bakery. There is a lot of chances of mistakes and miscalculation of expenses and profits. So this all consumes a lot of time of users and lot of paper work to handled.

AIM AND STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

- Bakery doesn't have any proper recording system where they store their data, they use to save their data on register or paper which can be lost or misplace easily.
- Bakery don't have the automatic way of generated bills. All the bills were manually made there is lot of chance of mistake in calculating the data.

METHODS, ASSUMPTIONS AND PROCEDURES

Structured Analysis

Structured Analysis is a subset of procedural programming that enforces a logical structure on the program being written to make it more efficient and easier to understand and modify.

A technique for analysing a company's needs in which a hierarchy of modules is used, each having a single entry and a single exit point, and in which a control is passed downward through the structure. A module cannot start till the previous module is completed.

Advantages of Structured Analysis

 Easy to write Structure Program:

1. Modular design increases the programmer's productivity by allowing them to look at the big picture.
2. Several Programmers can work on a single large program, each working on a different module.
3. Studies show that structured programs take less time to write than standard programs.
4. Procedures written for one program can be reused in other programs requiring the same task.

A procedure that can be used in many programs is said to be reusable.

- Easy to debug a Structured Program:

Since each procedure is specialized to perform just one task, a procedure can be checked individually. Older unstructured programs consist of a sequence of instructions that are not grouped for specific tasks. The logic of such programs is cluttered with details and therefore difficult to follow.

- Easy to Understand:
    1. The relationship between the procedures shows the modular design of the program.
    2. Meaningful procedure names and clear documentation identify the task performed by each module.
    3. Meaningful variable names help the programmer identify the purpose of each variable.

Disadvantages of Structured Analysis

1. All errors need to be identified at each stage.
2. Lack of opportunity to upgrade according to the drastically changing industry.
3. Any changes if needed to be made to the previous module will affect the whole project.
4. Any changes are costly.
5. The team members are not utilized correctly. While one team works others are free.

FEASIBILITY STUDY:

There are mainly three kind of feasibility study that are equally important for this software development:

1)Technical Feasibility: -

- Technical feasibility plays an important role in feasibility study. The study reveals all the technical aspects & its corresponding results.

2)Economical feasibility: -

- Economical feasibility is one of the most important aspects to be considered. This study reveals all the benefits & drawbacks in implementation of system. The total cost incurred for the development & implementation will be least as computer.

3)Operational Feasibility: -

- Operational feasibility is the important part of feasibility study. We consider the capabilities of end user that how can easily handle the computer. In our projects as JAVA used which is GUI, due to which user can easily handle it.

Information Engineering

In software engineering, Information engineering is an approach to designing and developing information systems. It can also be considered as the generation, distribution, analysis and use of information in systems. Information engineering methodology is an architectural approach to planning, analysing, designing, and implementing applications within an enterprise. It aims to enable an enterprise to improve the management of its resources, including capital, people and information systems, to support the achievement of its business vision.

Information Engineering is defined as: "An integrated and evolutionary set of tasks and techniques that enhance business communication throughout an enterprise enabling it to develop people, procedures and systems to achieve its vision". It is also defined as the generation, distribution, analysis and use of information in systems. This later definition involves the usage of machine learning, data mining and other computational methods to enhance the presentation and understanding of the high throughput data that is generated by different systems. Examples include bioinformatics in which information engineering tackles the high throughput biological data for analysis and better biological understanding.

Information engineering has many purposes, including organization planning, business re-engineering, application development, information systems planning and systems reengineering.

Advantages of Information Engineering

1. It is structurally sound.
2. Each phase is usually only started after the previous has been completed thoroughly. This allows for the strategy and design techniques to be applied in an orderly sequence, so that the deliverables of a previous phase can be used as inputs in the following phase.
3. The very structured waterfall approach of information engineering allows it to be used by anyone, even the inexperienced practitioner.
4. It is very easy to differentiate task responsibilities to different project members because each phase is clear-cut as far as which skill group it requires to be completed.

Disadvantages of Information Engineering

1. Waterfall approaches for system development methodologies have often been looked down upon for how time consuming they can be, especially if an error is made in early stages and needs to be corrected down the road.
2. It lacks quality assurance check points.
3. It has been stated that there are too many dead-end deliverables with the use of information engineering.
4. Any bugs within the design must be worked out as they come about.

Object Oriented Analysis

Object-oriented approach to system development objects and their interactions with the existing environment. This technique includes features such as encapsulation, modularity, polymorphism and inheritance. Object oriented analysis is concerned with defining the static structure and dynamic behaviour models of the information system instead of defining data and process models, which is the goal of traditional development approaches.

Advantages of Object-Oriented Analysis: -

Object oriented Analysis is well suited to describe autonomous agents, so it should have appeal to scientists and modelers on that basis alone Encapsulation:
The concept that binds together the data and functions that manipulate the data, and that keeps both safe from outside interference and misuse. Inheritance:

The concept wherein methods and/or attributes defined in an object class by another.

Generalization:

The process of extracting common characteristics from two or more classes and combining them into a generalized superclass.

Specialization:

Specialization is the reverse process of Generalization means creating new sub classes from an existing class.

Disadvantages of Object-Oriented Analysis

1. over generalization
2. artificial class relations
3. unnecessary complications

Conclusion:

After discussing all the aspects, advantages and disadvantages of the object-oriented analysis, structured analysis and information engineering we have concluded that we have used use case driven methodology of object-oriented analysis and design in which we collect the information of the existing system and developed our project accordingly. This methodology ensures there is no unnecessary repetition of code and reduces any accidental errors. It is the best acceptable solution in today's industry.

AVAILABLE RELEVANT SOLUTIONS AND EVALUATION

PRODUCT-1: COCOA CORNER BAKERY

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Bakery System is a project which keep the Record of whatever the sales from the shop. Through this project we maintain the complete information related to that user choice. It automates the Systems records, their Selling and Maintenance, this software gives the different aspects to the user. It reduces lots of time of user and the bakery admin. Users can find their desirable produce from anywhere.

A **bakery** is an establishment that produces and sells flour-based food baked inan oven such as bread, cookies, cakes, pastries, and pies.[1] Some retail bakeries are also categorized as cafés, serving coffee and tea to customers who wish to consume the baked goods on the premises. Confectionery items are also made in most bakeries throughout the world.

FEATURE LIST:

List of some basic function of the program:

- Friendly GUI
  - Easy to use and friendly view.
  - All the basic information easy to be used.
  - Proper way of entry data.
  - Contact Us gives the best and valuable information to admin about the consumer choice.

This allows you to login to the software

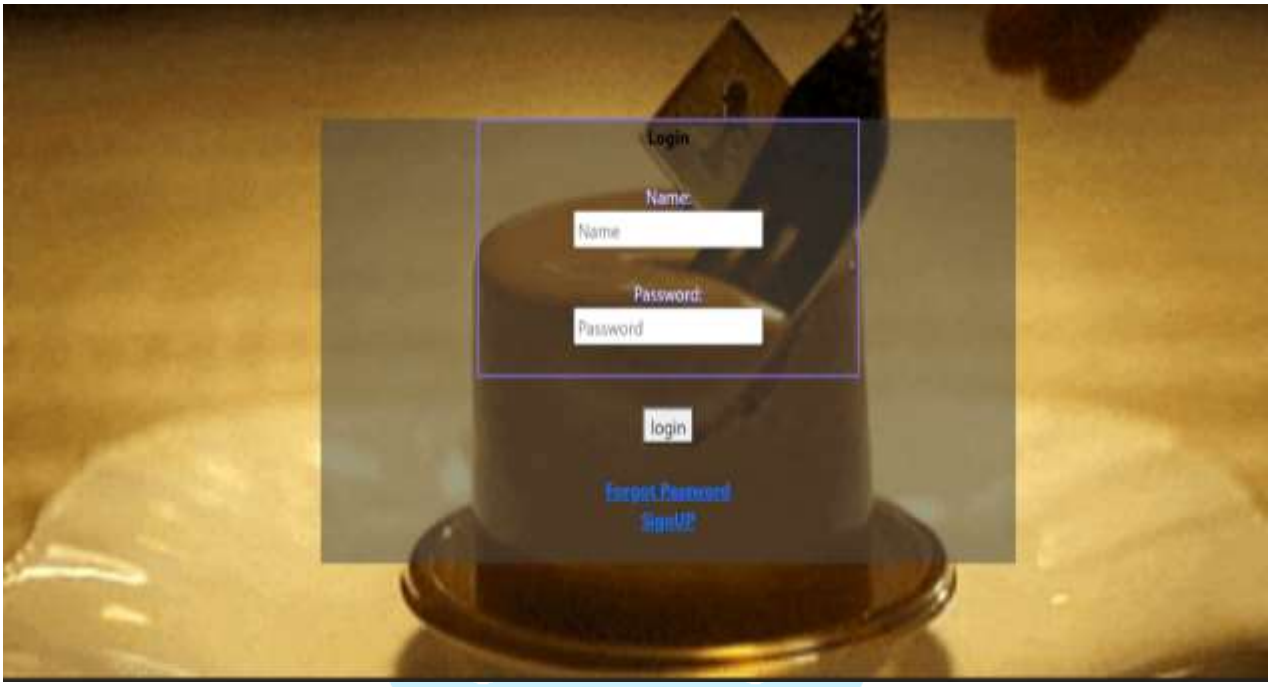


Figure. Login Page

This login page is a web page or an entry page to a website that requires user identification and authentication, regularly performed by entering a username and password combination. Logins may provide access to an entire site or part of a website. Logging in not only provides site access for the user, but also allows the website to track user actions and behaviour. Logging off a webpage or site may be manual by the user, or they can occur automatically when certain conditions (such as closing the page, turning off the computer, a long-time delay, etc.) occur002E

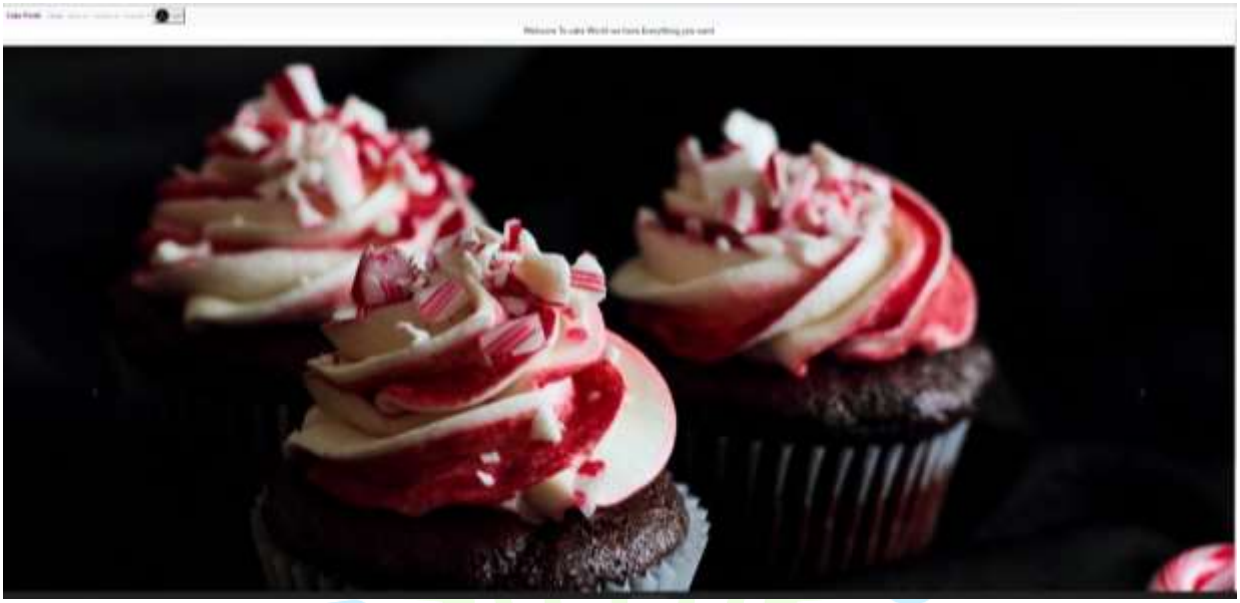


Figure. Home Page

Home page which is also called its start page or start-up page. A home page is generally the primary web page which a visitor navigating to a website from a search engine will see, and it may also serve as a landing page to attract visitors. Thus, good home page design is usually a high priority for a website. It is the default webpage that loads when you visit a web address that only contains a domain name. The home page is located in the root directory of a website.

Figure. About us page

About Us page should be is a goal-oriented page, one that focuses on highlighting the biggest points of your story and brand, making a strong impression on curious customers. If anyone wants to quickly understand your brand, your About Us page should brief them. The primary purpose of About Us page is to provide information about the business and what it can deliver, so it should include the basics, such as who your company, how long it's been around, and its long-term goals and mission.

Figure. Contact us page.

A ‘contact us’ page is what your customer looks for when they visit your website, if they have any queries, issues, or if they want to give their valuable feedback for the store. By keeping the form simple and short, we make it more likely that the customer will leave feedback. The designer also provides a direct email to visitors who don’t want to fill out a form.

Figure. Cake product page

Cake is a form of sweet food made from flour, sugar, and other ingredients, that is usually baked. In their oldest forms, cakes were modifications of bread, but cakes now cover a wide range of preparations that can be simple or elaborate, and that share features with other desserts such as pastries, meringues, custards, and pies.

The most used cake ingredients include flour, sugar, eggs, butter or oil or margarine, a liquid, and a leavening agent, such as baking soda or baking powder. Common additional ingredients and flavourings include dried, candied, or fresh fruit, nuts, cocoa, and extracts such as vanilla, with numerous substitutions for the primary ingredients. Cakes can also be filled with fruit preserves, nuts, or dessert sauces (like pastry cream), iced with buttercream or other icings, and decorated with marzipan, piped borders, or candied fruit.

Cake is often served as a celebratory dish on ceremonial occasions, such as weddings, anniversaries, and birthdays. There are countless cake recipes; some are bread-like, some are rich and elaborate, and many are centuries old. Cake making is no longer a complicated procedure; while at one time considerable labour went into cake making (particularly the whisking of egg foams), baking equipment and directions have been simplified so that even the most amateur of cooks may bake a cake.

Figure. Pastries product page

Figure. Soft Drinks product page

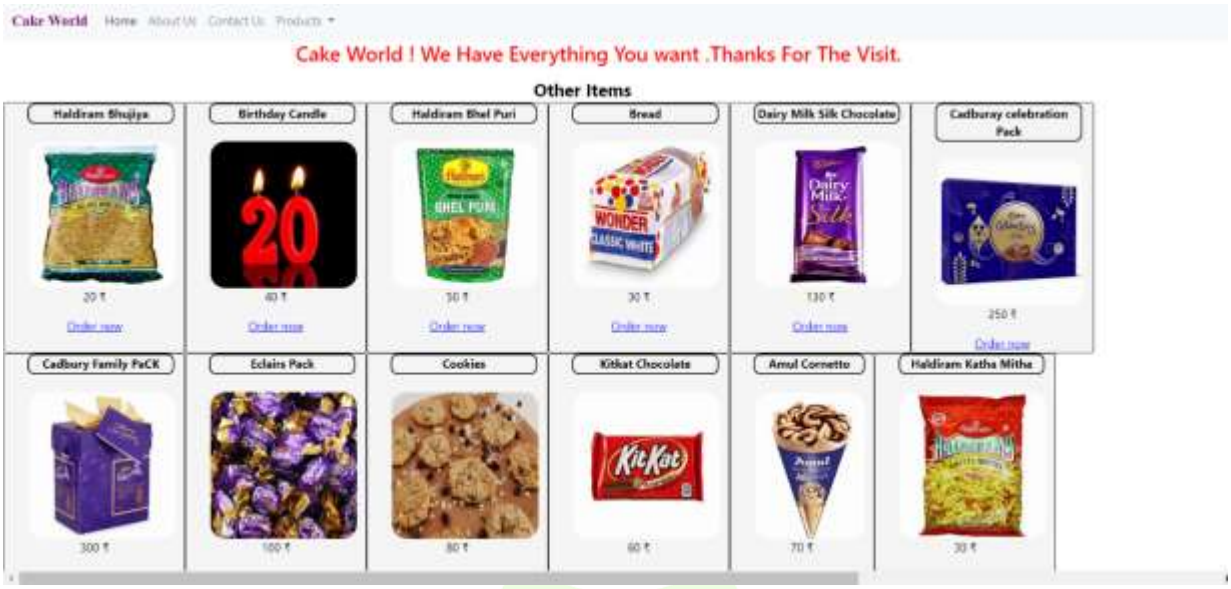


Figure. Other Items product page

Product's pages: -

A product page is a page on a website that helps customers decide what to buy. It includes different specs and features to help answer questions, provide reviews, allow product comparison, and facilitate the buying process. A product description is the marketing copy that explains what a product is and why it's worth purchasing. The purpose of a product description is to supply customers with important information about the features and details of the product, so they're compel to buy.

ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

In analysis and design phase we discuss the techniques, diagram related to business requirements and system requirements need to focus on it. Firstly, we collected business documents from the nearby stores and organized meetings for the process of fact finding and collecting requirements. We observed their input and output mechanisms and gathered attributes from that document. Then we designed the system diagram i.e., a diagram that depicts the overall view of the system After that workflow diagram of the system was made which showed the flow of all the processes in the system.

After all these phases we documented the analysis use cases narration of all the use cases and then designed the prototypes for input and output interfaces, documented design use cases narration, designed the object diagram, robustness diagram, sequence diagram for all the use cases. The next step was to design the database diagram and class diagram. It was also accomplished. In the last component and deployment diagram was made.

DIAGRAMS MADE DURING THE ANALYSIS PHASE

Following are the diagrams made during the analysis phase of the project:

- Workflow diagram
- Context Diagram
- Analysis use case narrations
- Object diagrams
- Design use case narrations
- Sequence diagram
- Input design prototype
- Output design prototype
- Class diagram
- Data Base diagram

PROCESS DIAGRAM

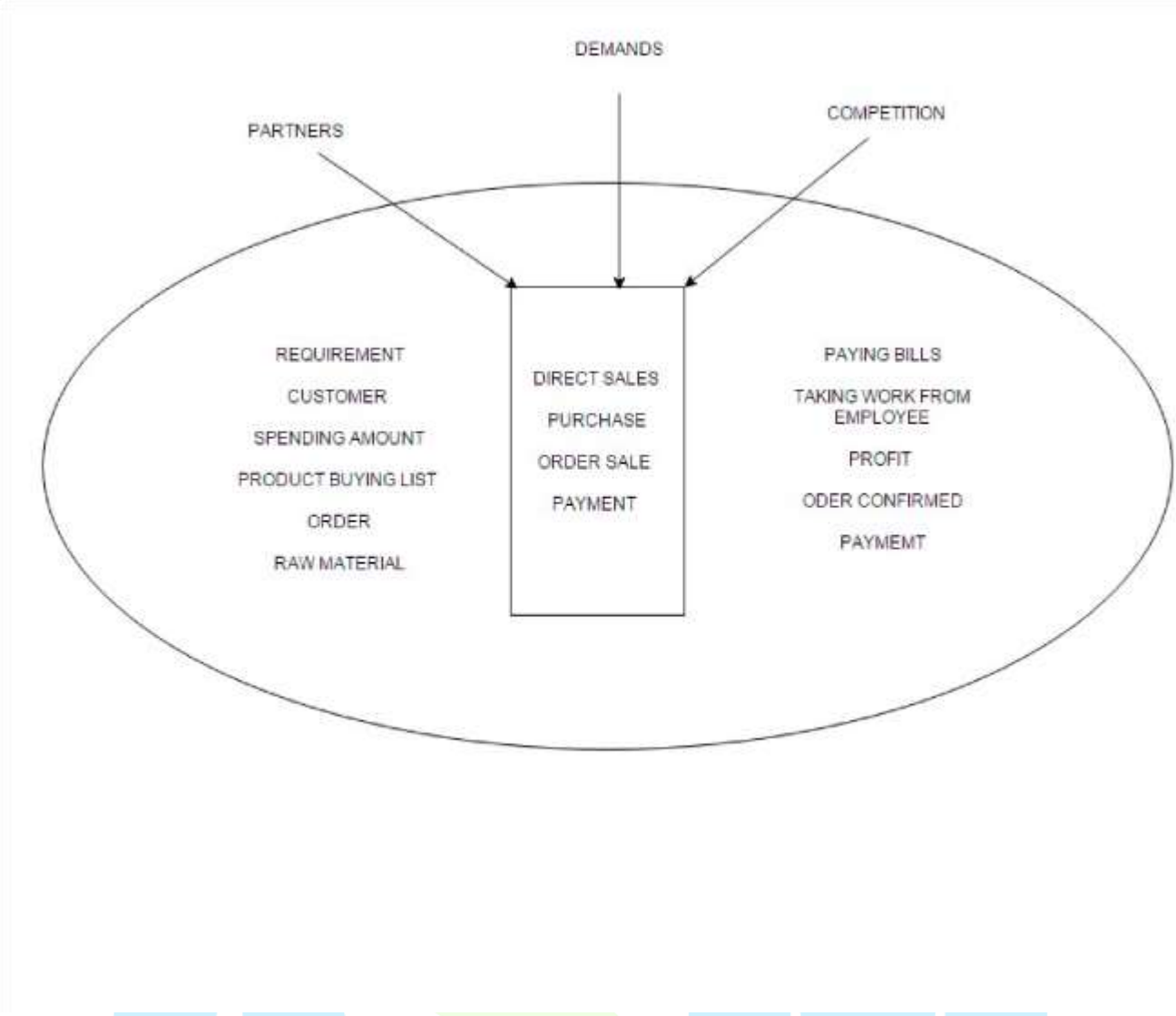


Figure. Process Diagram

WORKFLOW DIAGRAM

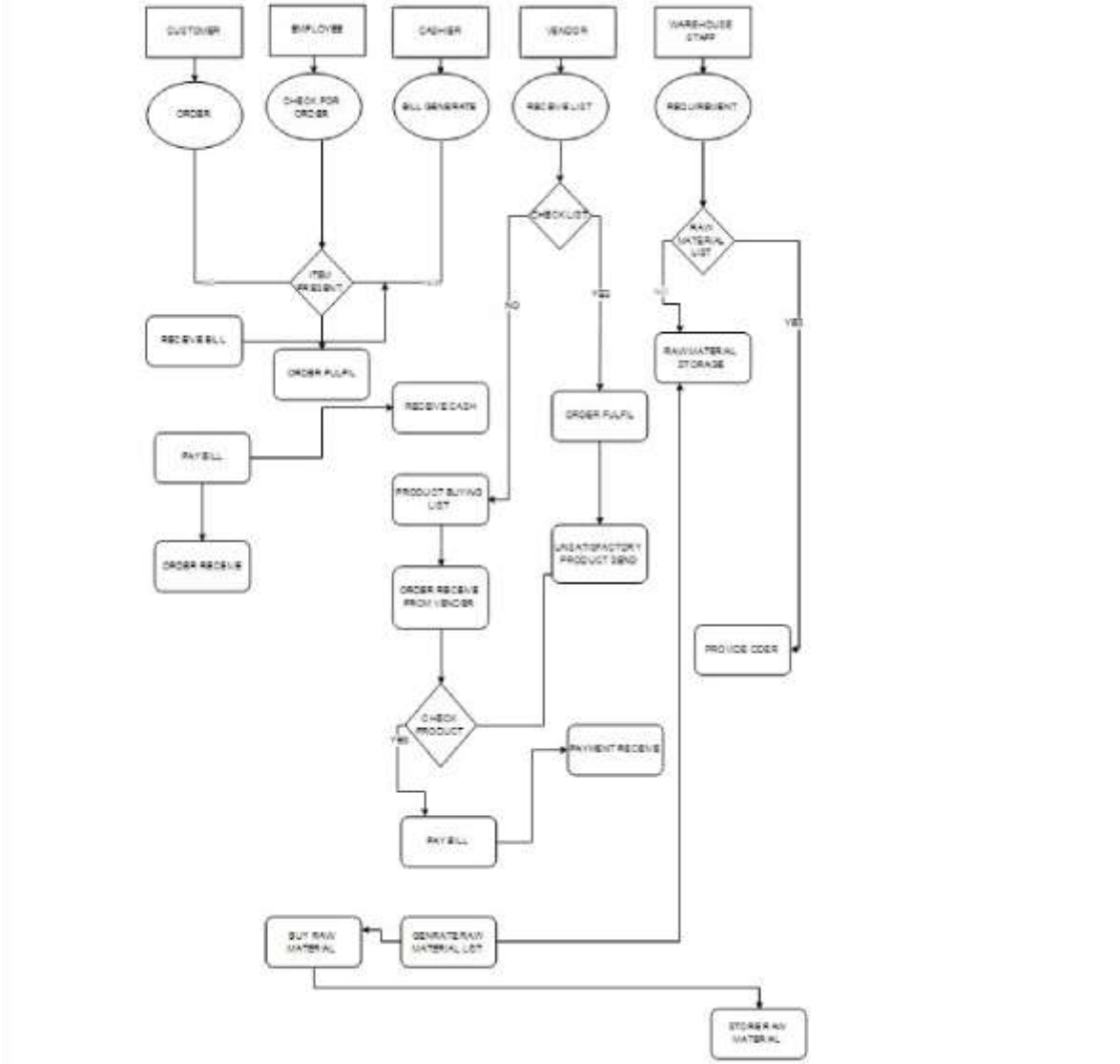


Figure. Work Flow

Explanation:

First, customer places order, that order reaches organization then if customer wants to see samples in form of real products or pictures then we send those according to their requirements. if customer satisfies with samples, then he sends purchase order, in response we send invoice to the customer. Then customer confirms order and total payment at that time, Manager passes that order to the employee for preparation. When order completed in the bakery. After confirmation order is handed over to customer. A **flowchart** is a type of diagram that represents a workflow or process. A flowchart can also be defined as a diagrammatic representation of an algorithm, a step-by-step approach to solving a task.

The flowchart shows the steps as boxes of various kinds, and their order by connecting the boxes with arrows. This diagrammatic representation illustrates a solution model to a given problem. Flowcharts are used in analysing, designing, documenting, or managing a process or program in various fields.

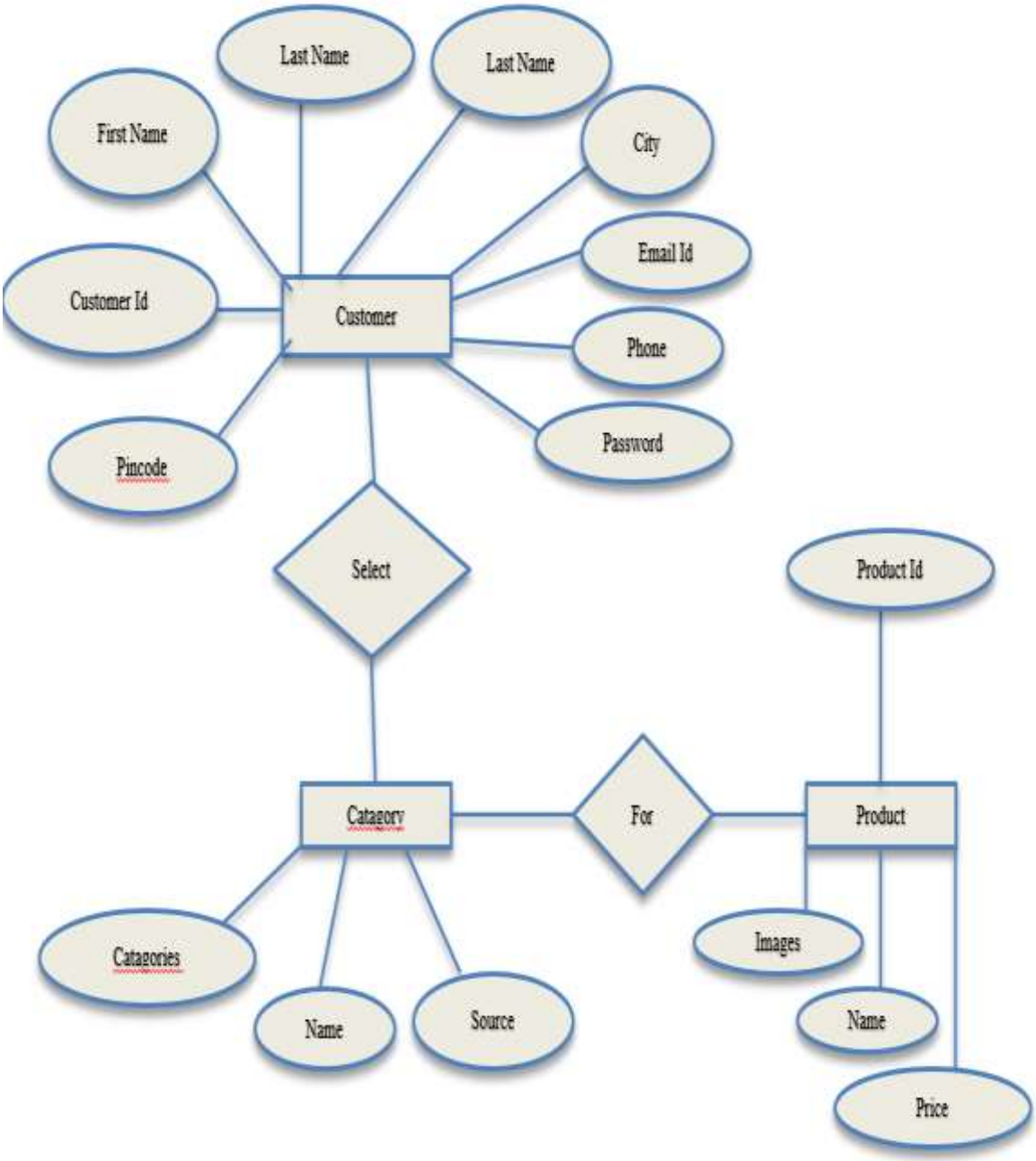


Diagram: - Entity relationship Diagram

ANALYSIS USE CASE NARRATIVE: PLACE ORDER

Use Case Name	Order	USE CASE TYPE Business Requirements: System Analysis:
Use Case ID	OD-CUS-1.0	
Priority	High	
Source	Bakery Management	
Primary Business Actor	Customer	
Primary System Actor	Employee	
Other Participating Actor	Cashier	
Other interested Stakeholders		
Description	In this use case the customer place the order if customer receive the order from employee then customer receive bill of order and Pay the Bill.	
Pre-conditions	Order need to be available in the stock	
Typical Course of Events	**Actor Action**	**System Action**
	Step1: Customer comes in the bakery and place the order	**Step2:** Employee checks the order requirement if available in the stock.
	Step3: Customer receives the order.	**Step4:** Cashier write the items that customer have order and generate the bill.
	Step5: Customer Receive the order.	

Table. Place Order

OBJECT DIAGRAM: ORDER

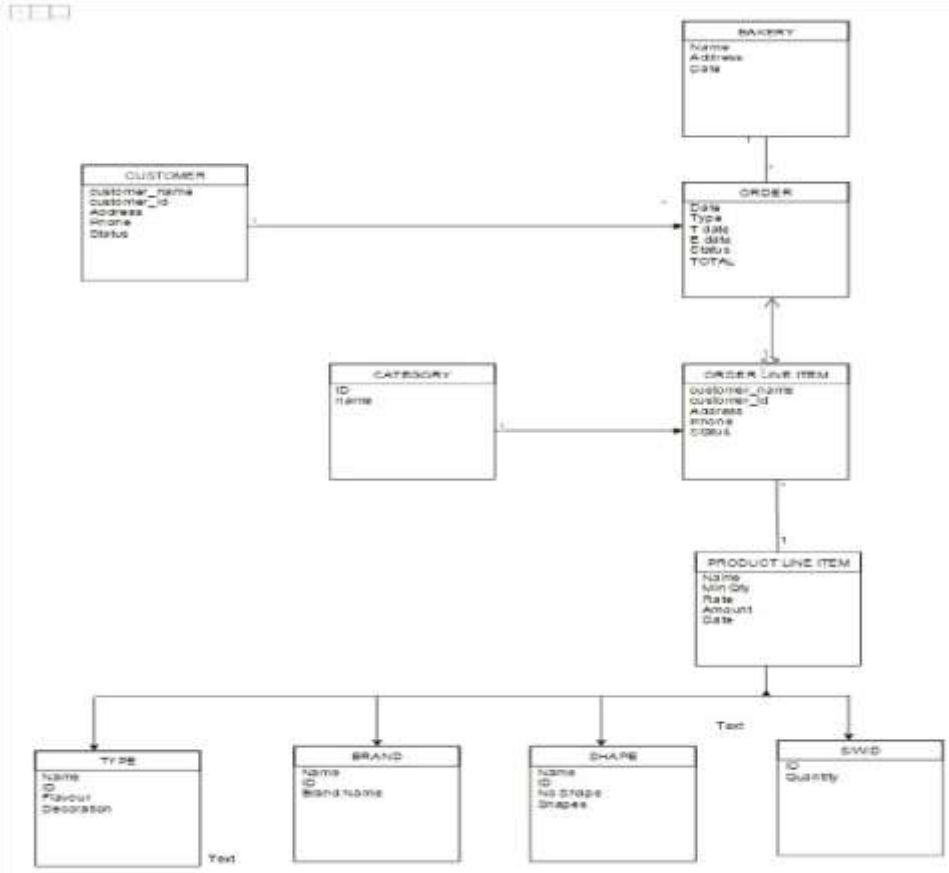


Figure. Place Order

DESIGN USE CASE NARRATIVE: PLACE ORDER

Use Case Name	Order	USE CASE TYPE
Use Case ID	OD-CUS-1.0	
Priority	High	Business Requirements:
Source	COCOA CORNER	
Primary Business Actor	Customer	
Primary System Actor	Employee	
Other Participating Actor	Online Service	
Other interested Stakeholders		
Description	Shortage of product in shop.	
Pre-conditions		

Typical Course of Events	Actor Action	System Action
	Step 1: Users click on the order button and come in order form.	Step 2: System asks for the status.
	Step 3: Users select the status (quick sale or order sale)	Step 4: System asks for the Customer ID.
	Step 5: Users select the Customer ID.	Step 6: System asks for the Address.
	Step 7: Users enter the Address.	Step 8: System asks for the Payment type.
	Step 9: Users enter the Payment type	Step 10: System show for the order name.
	Step 11: Users gets the order status.	Step 11: System generates order number

Alternative Step 3: if the user selects the quick sale then at a time we give the order Courses to customer else user select the order sale, then on delivery date we gave order to customer. Conclusion In this use case customer places the order and employee checks for the order is present or not.	
Post-conditions	Record of the order will be saved when the customer pay the bill
Business Rules	Order needs to be correct

	• Payment option is multiple for the users •
Assumption	□ Customer will receive the order if its available • A new order can be generated if the required order is not present in the stock.
Open Issues	None

Table. Design Use case Place order

SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

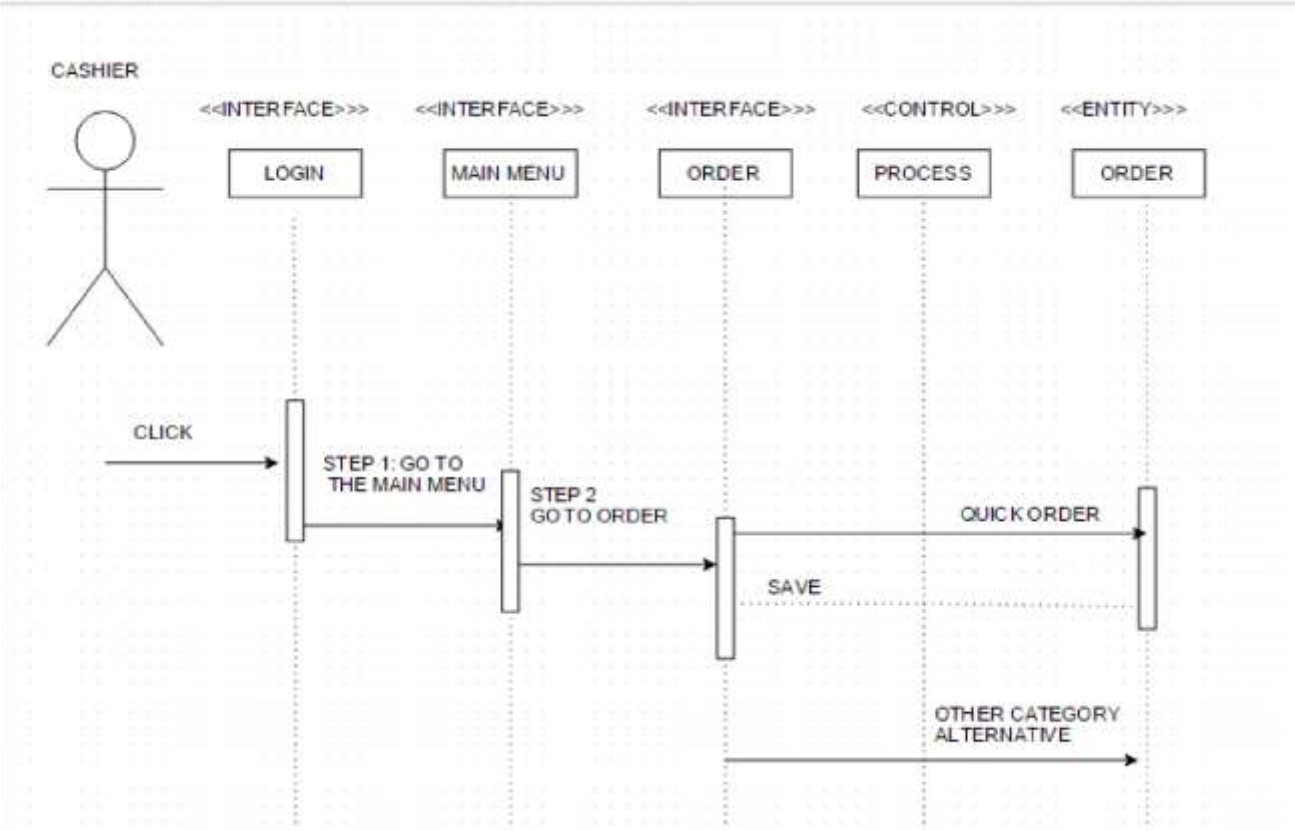


Figure. Sequential Diagram

ANALYSIS USE CASE NARRATIVE: PAY BILL

Use Case Name	Pay Bill	USE CASE TYPE Business Requirements: System Analysis:
Use Case ID	PB-CUS-1.0	
Priority	High	
Source	COCOA CORNER	
Primary Business Actor	Customer	
Primary System Actor	Online Service	
Other	Employee	

Participating Actor		
Other interested Stakeholders		
Description	In this use case the customer pays the bill.	
Pre-conditions	Products need to be present in the bakery and order is confirmed.	
Typical Course of Events	Actor Action	System Action
	Step1: Customer have place the order successful.	Step2: System access the products that the customer have order along with the quantity
		Step3: System generates the bill.
	Step4: Customer receive the bill.	
	Step5: Customer pay the bill.	
Alternative Courses		
Conclusion	Use case concludes when customer places the order and then customer Pay the Bill for the order he/she received.	
Post-conditions		
Business Rules	Payment must be in successful.	
Implementation constraints and specification	The employee is available from 7:00am to 7:00pm.	
Assumption		
Open Issuses	None	

Table. Analysis Use case Pay Bill

OBJECT DIAGRAM: PRODUCT BUYING LIST

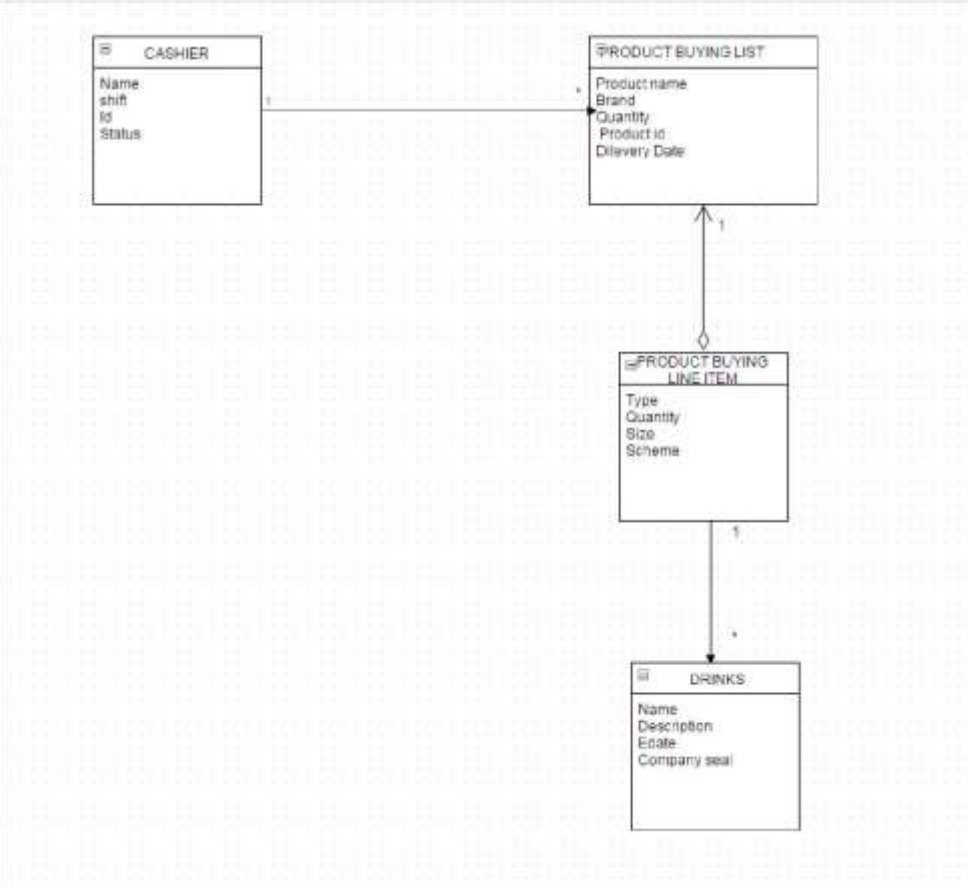


Figure. Product Buying List

SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

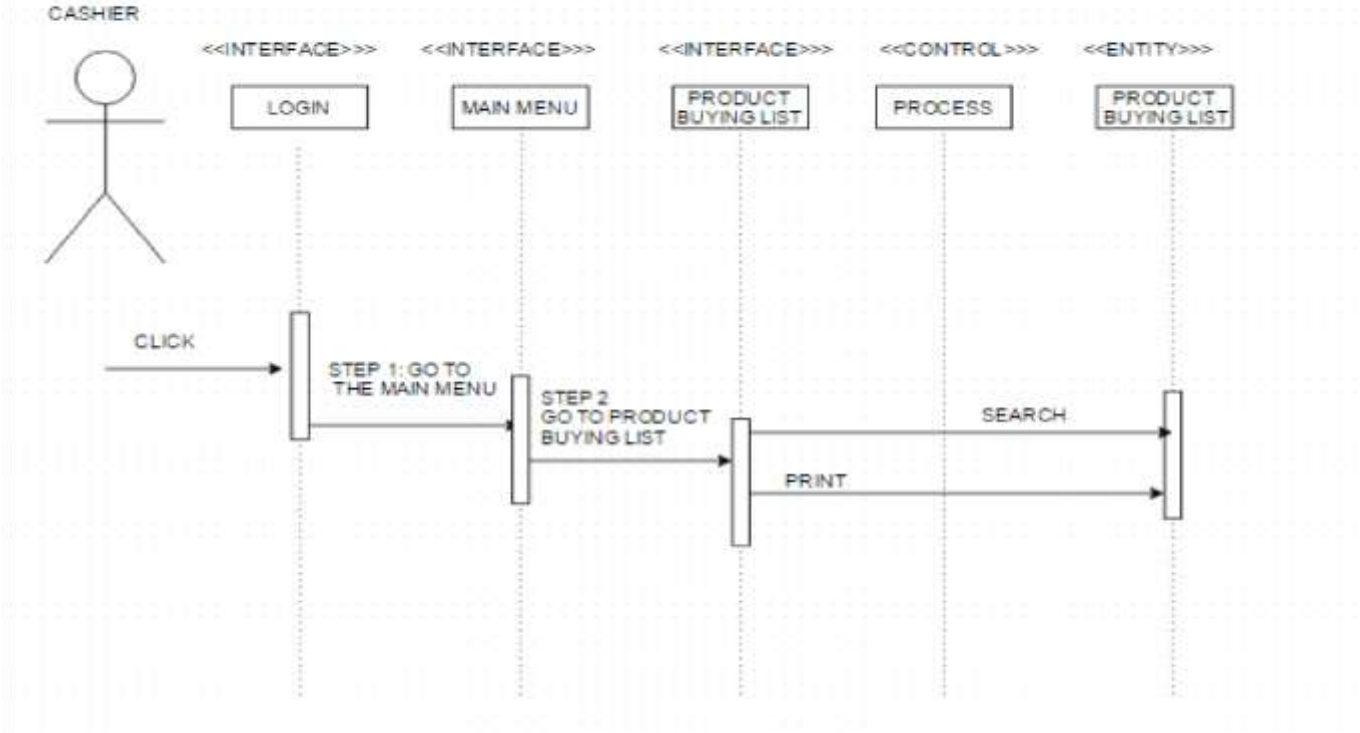


Figure. Product Buying List

ANALYSIS USE CASE NARRATIVE: PRODUCT

Use Case Name	Product	USE CASE TYPE Business Requirements: System Analysis:
Use Case ID	P-VEN-1.0	
Priority	Medium	
Source	Bakery	
Primary Business Actor	Vender	
Primary System Actor	Cashier	
Other Participating Actor		
Other interested Stakeholders		
Description	Shortage of product in shop.	
Pre-conditions		
Typical Course of Events	**Actor Action**	**System Action**
	Step1: Cashier provide list to vender.	**Step2:** Check for products.
	Step3: Vender provide product to cashier.	
Alternative Courses		
Conclusion	Product provided to bakery.	
Post-conditions		
Business Rules	Payment in cash	
Implementation constraints and specification		
Assumption		
Open Issues	None	

Table 10.PRODUCT

OBJECT DIAGRAM PRODUCT

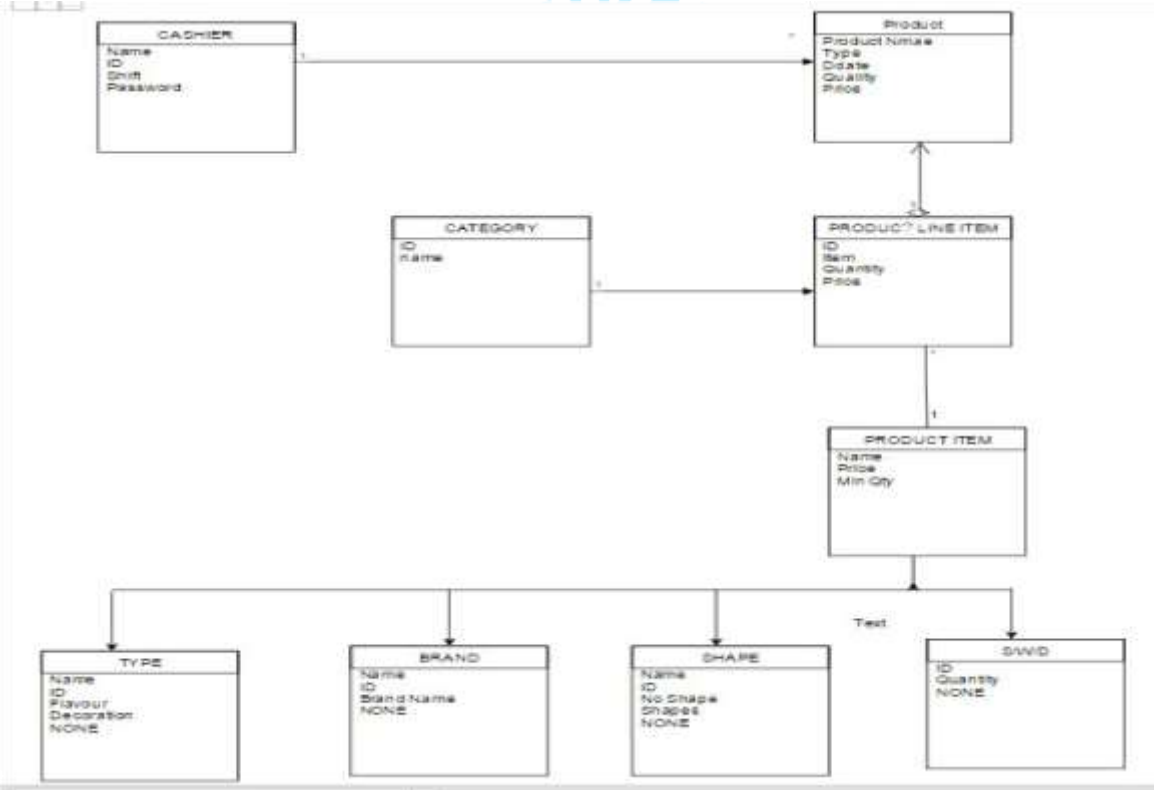


Figure. Product

DESGIN USE CASENARRATIVE: PROD

Use Case Name	Product	USE CASE TYPE
Use Case ID	P-VEN-1.0	
Priority	Medium	Business Requirements:
Source	Bakery	
Primary Business Actor	Vender	
Primary System Actor	Cashier	
Other Participating Actor		
Other interested Stakeholders		
Description	Shortage of product in shop.	
Pre-conditions		

Typical Course of Events	**Actor Action**	**System Action**
	Step 1: User click on the stock and come in add product form.	**Step 2:** System ask for the product name.
	Step 3: User enter or select the product name.	**Step 4:** System ask for the Shape name.
	Step 5: User enter or select the shape name.	**Step 6:** System ask for the Type name.
	Step 7 : User enter or select the type name.	**Step 8 :** System ask for the Category name.
	Step 9: User enter or select the Category name.	**Step 10:** System ask for the size ID
	Step 11: User enter or select the size ID.	**Step 12:** System Ask for the Product info ID.
	Step 13: User enter the product info ID	**Step 14:** System ask for the status.
	Step 15:	**Step 16:**

User Select the status. System ask for the Quantity.

	Step 17:	Step 18:
	User enter the quantity. User enter the description	System ask for the description. Step 19 :
Alternative Courses	Step 3: if the product name is not available in list then user enter the product name. Step 5: If the shape name is not available in list then user enter the shape name. Step 7: If the type name is not available in list then user enter the type name. Step 9: If the Category name is not available in list then user enter the category name. Step 11: If the size ID is not available in list then user enter the size ID.	
Conclusion	Product provided to bakery.	
Post-conditions		
Business Rules	Multiple options for payments.	
Implementation constraints and specification		
Assumption		
Open Issues	None	

Table. DESGIN USE CASENARRATIVE: PRODUCT

SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

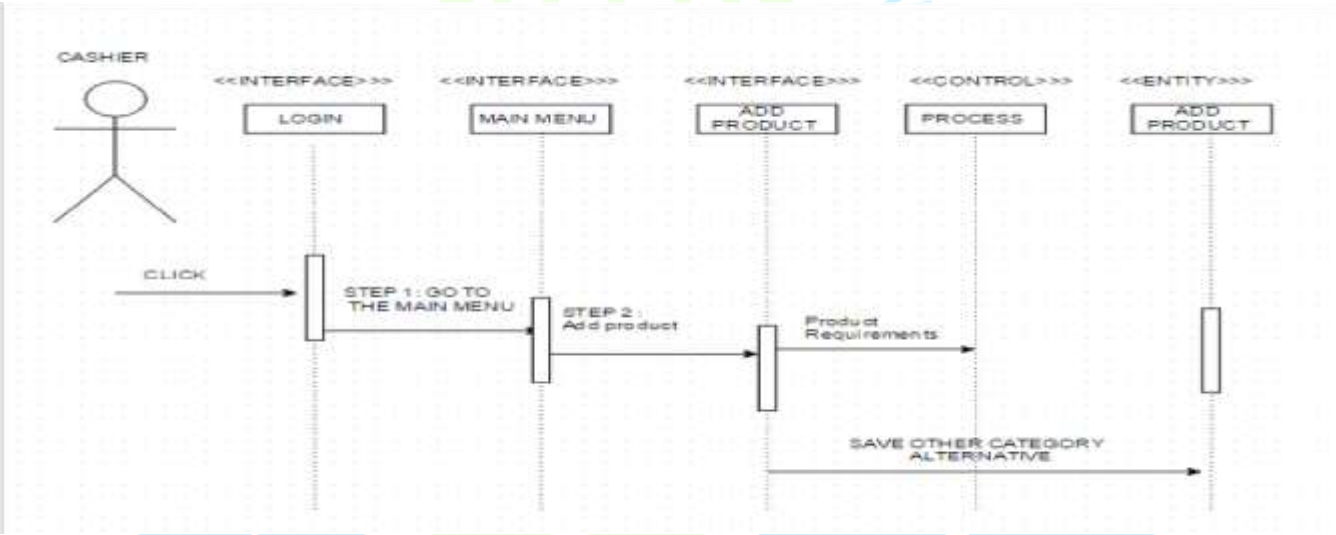
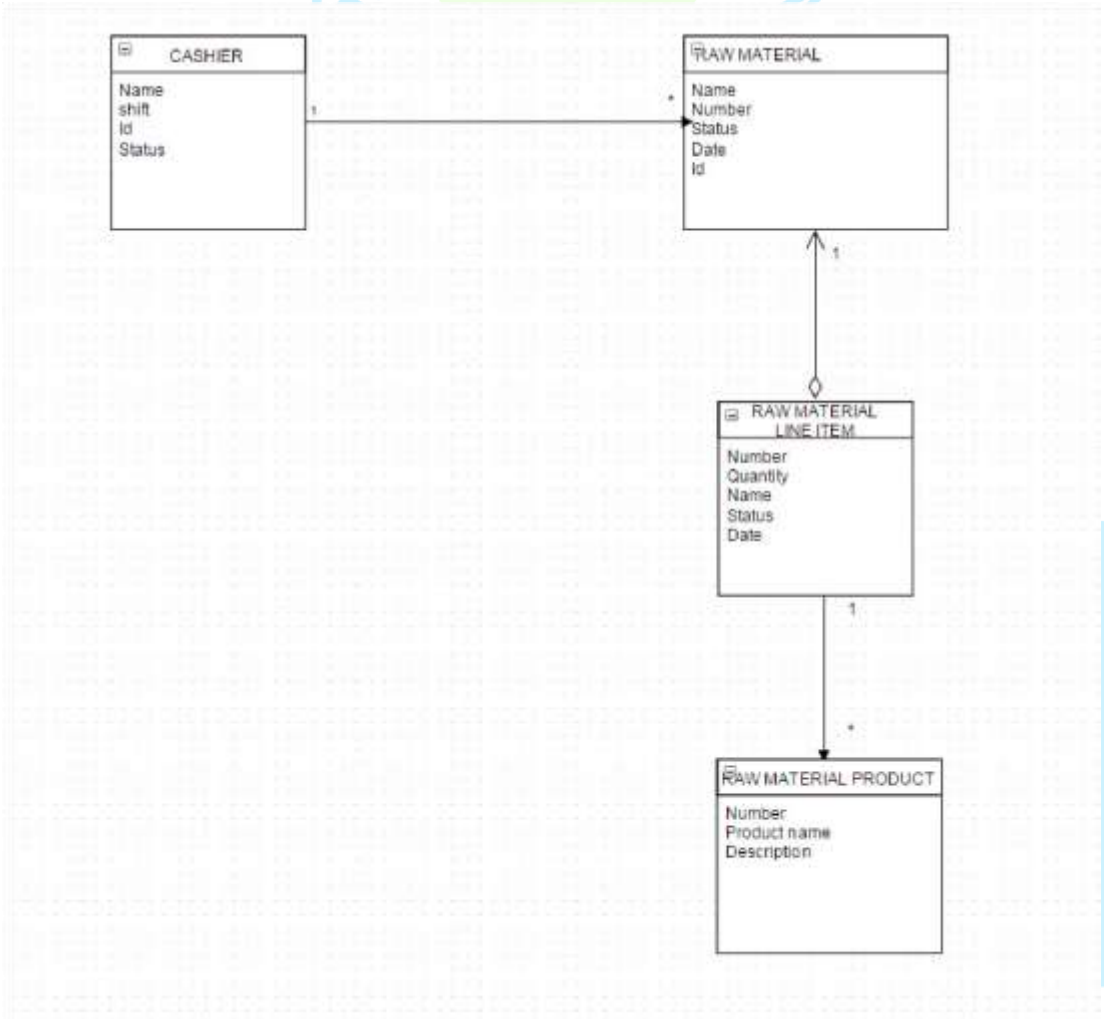


Figure. Add Product

OBJECT DIAGRAM RAW MATERIAL LIST



Figure, Raw Material List

Class diagram

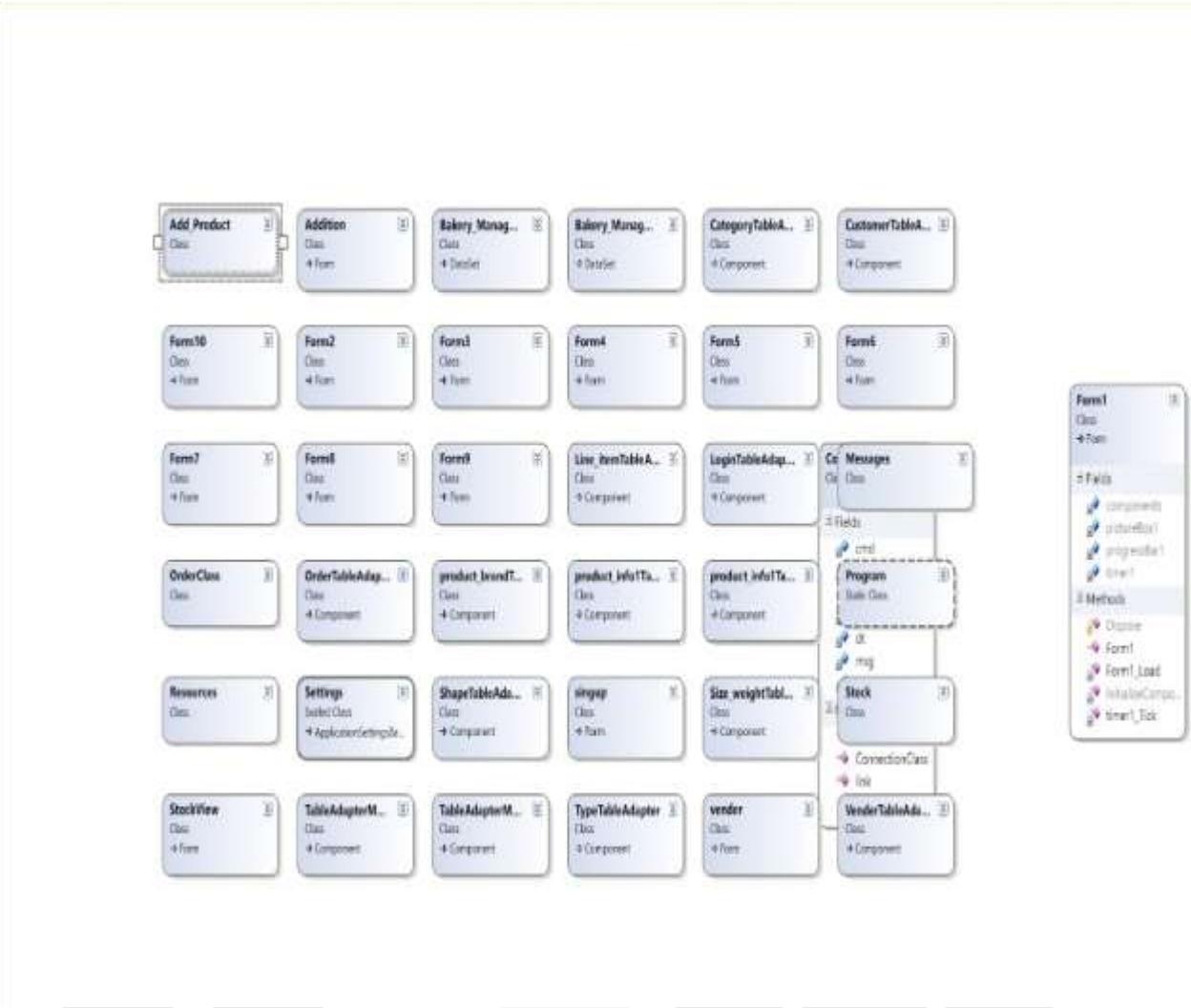


Figure. Class Diagram

DATABASE DIAGRAM

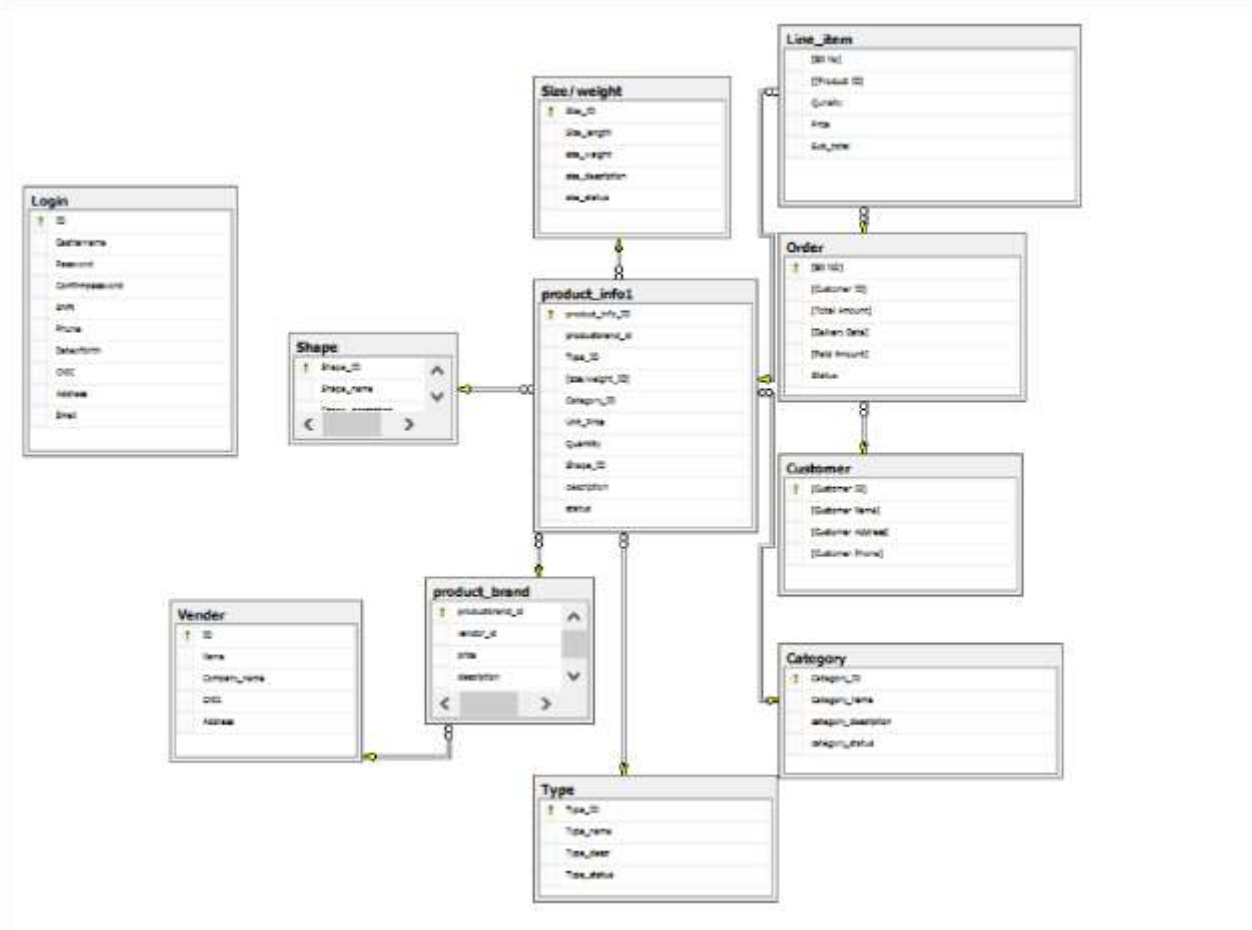


Figure. Database Diagram

Figure. Payment methods page

Figure. Order Confirm Page

Language Used in our Project: -

Php:

PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page. The updated version of PHP4 incorporates the Zend engine so that PHP scripting can be used with any combination of Web Server, operating system, and platform. PUP also allow web developers to write dynamically generated pages quickly. Its usefulness includes the ability to read and write files, gather, and process the data, send data via email, access and manipulates database records, read and write cookies, maintain data in session variables, facilitate user authentication, provide data encryption and much more. Meanwhile in Web programming, PHP is a script language and interpreter that is freely available and used primarily on Linux Web servers. PHP originally derived from Personal Home Page Tools, now stands for PHP: Hypertext Pre-processor, which the PHP FAQ describes as a "recursive acronym." PHP is an alternative to Microsoft's Active Server Page (ASP) technology. As with ASP, the PHP script is embedded within a Web page along with its HTML. Before the page is sent to a user that has requested it, the Web server calls PHP to interpret and perform the operations called for in the PHP script. An HTML page that includes a PEP script is typically given a file name suffix of ft It ".php3" or ".phtml". Like ASP, PHP can be thought of as "dynamic HTML pages," since content will vary based on the results of interpreting the script. PHP is free and offered under an open-source license.

JavaScript:

JavaScript often abbreviated JS is a programming language that is one of the core technologies of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and CSS. Over 97% of websites use JavaScript on the client side for web page behaviour, often incorporating third-party libraries. All major web browsers have a dedicated JavaScript engine to execute the code on users' devices.

JavaScript is a high-level, often just-in-time compiled language that conforms to the ECMAScript standard. It has dynamic typing, prototype-based object-orientation, and first-class functions. It is multi-paradigm, supporting event-driven, functional, and imperative programming styles. It has application programming interfaces (APIs) for working with text, dates, regular expressions, standard data structures, and the Document Object Model (DOM).

The ECMAScript standard does not include any input/output (I/O), such as networking, storage, or graphics facilities. In practice, the web browser or other runtime system provides JavaScript APIs for I/O.

JavaScript engines were originally used only in web browsers but are now core components of some servers and a variety of applications. The most popular runtime system for this usage is Node.js.

Although Java and JavaScript are similar in name, syntax, and respective standard libraries, the two languages are distinct and differ greatly in design.

MySQL:

SQL implementations are incompatible between vendors and do not necessarily completely follow standards. In particular, date and time syntax, string concatenation, `NULL`s, and comparison case sensitivity vary from vendor to vendor. Particular exceptions are PostgreSQL and Mimer SQL which strive for standards compliance, though PostgreSQL does not adhere to the standard in all cases. For example, the folding of unquoted names to lower case in PostgreSQL is incompatible with the SQL standard,[] which says that unquoted names should be folded to upper case. Thus, `Foo` should be equivalent to `FOO` not `foo` according to the standard.

Popular implementations of SQL commonly omit support for basic features of Standard SQL, such as the `DATE` or `TIME` data types. The most obvious such examples, and incidentally the most popular commercial and proprietary SQL DBMSs, are Oracle (whose `DATE` behaves as `DATETIME`, and lacks a `TIME` type) and MS SQL Server (before the 2008 version). As a result, SQL code can rarely be ported between database systems without modifications.

Sample project code: -

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <!-- Required meta tags -->
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

    <!-- Bootstrap CSS -->
    <link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.3/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet" integrity="sha384-
1BmE4kWBq78iYhFldvKuhfTAU6auU8tT94WrHftjDbrCEXSU1oBoqyl2QvZ6jIW3" crossorigin="anonymous">

    <title>Cake World</title>
    <style>
      .prashant{
        background-color: rgba(90, 89, 88, 0.521);
        justify-content:center;
        align-items: center;
        width: 750px;
        position: relative;
        left: 18%;
      }
      body{
        background-image: url("login img.jpg");
        background-size: cover;
        background-repeat: no-repeat;

      }
        div.mot{
        margin-top:10%;
        border:2px solid rgb(15, 15, 15);
        background-color: rgb(228, 212, 188);
        width: 55%;
        color: black;

        background-color: transparent;
```

```
  }
  legend{
    color: gold;
    border: none;

  }
  input[type=text]{
    width: 50%;
    color: black;
  }

  input[type=password]{
    width: 50%;
    color: black;
  }
  /* Here focus work start */
  input[type=text]:focus{
    width: 70%;
    border: none;
    text-decoration: underline;
    color: black;
  }

  input[type=password]:focus{
    width: 65%;
    border: none;
    text-decoration: underline;
    color: black;
  }
  .moti{
    color: white;
    font-size: fit-content;
    text-shadow: 1px 1px 6px blue;
  }
  span{
    color: snow;
    font-size: 14px;
  }
  input[type=button]
  {
    border: none;
    background-color: none;
  }
</style>
```

```
 </head>
 <body>
  <nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg navbar-light bg-light">
    <div class="container-fluid">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#"><font face="aria-label" color="purple"><b>Cocoa Corner</b></font> </a>
      <button class="navbar-toggler" type="button" data-bs-toggle="collapse" data-bs-target="#navbarNavDropdown" aria-
controls="navbarNavDropdown" aria-expanded="false" aria-label="Toggle navigation">
        <span class="navbar-toggler-icon"></span>
      </button>
      <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="navbarNavDropdown">
       <ul class="navbar-nav">
         <li class="nav-item">
           <a class="nav-link active" aria-current="page" href="home.html">Home</a>
         </li>
         <li class="nav-item">
           <a class="nav-link" href="about.html">About Us</a>
         </li>
         <li class="nav-item">
           <a class="nav-link" href="contact.html">Contact Us</a>
         </li>
         <li class="nav-item dropdown">
           <a class="nav-link dropdown-toggle" href="#" id="navbarDropdownMenuLink" role="button" data-bs-toggle="dropdown" aria-
expanded="false">
             Products
           </a>
           <ul class="dropdown-menu" aria-labelledby="navbarDropdownMenuLink">
             <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="cake.html">Cakes</a></li>
             <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="pastries.html">Pastries</a></li>
             <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="soft.html">Soft Drinks</a></li>
             <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="other.html">Other Products</a></li>

           </ul>

         </li>
         <nav class="navbar navbar-light bg-light">
           <div class="container-fluid">

           </div>
         </nav>
       </ul>
      </div>
    </div>
  </nav><br>
```

```
    <!-- Optional JavaScript; choose one of the two! -->

  <!-- Option 1: Bootstrap Bundle with Popper -->
  <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.3/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js" integrity="sha384-
ka7Sk0Gln4gmtz2MlQnikT1wXgYsOg+OMhuP+IlRH9sENBO0LRn5q+8nbTov4+1p" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>

  <!-- Option 2: Separate Popper and Bootstrap JS -->
  <!--
  <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/@popperjs/core@2.10.2/dist/umd/popper.min.js" integrity="sha384-
7+zCNj/IqJ95wo16oMtfsKbZ9ccEh31eOz1HGyDuCQ6wgnyJNSYdrPa03rtR1zdB" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
  <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.3/dist/js/bootstrap.min.js" integrity="sha384-
QJHtvGhmr9XOIpI6YVutG+2QOK9T+ZnN4kzFN1RtK3zEFEIsxhlmWl5/YESvpZ13" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
  -->
  <!-- Navigation Part Complete  -->

  <!-- Index part  Starting-->
  <div class="prashant">
  <form action="signup.html">
     <center>
      <div class="mot">

      <b>Login</b><br><br>
       Name: <br><input class="box" type="text" placeholder="Name" required><br><br>

      Password:<br>
      <input class="box" type="password" placeholder="Password" required><br><br>
      </div>
     </div>

   </center>
    </form>
   <center>
    <a href="new.html">
      <br>
      <button>login</button><br><br>
      </a>
      <b> <a href="#">Forgot Password</a></b><br>
      <b> <a href="signup.html">SignUP</a> </b><br><br>

   </center>
  </div>
  </body>
  </html>
```

SUPPORT

This is to state that, we the students of ASM IBMR Pune, MCA 1st semester ensure MUNCH HOG Bakery we are fully responsible for this project and therefore we commit that we will be held responsible and will be called for maintenance in case of any error, bug or problem occurs time.

Dr. Ashwyn Kumar handles administrative tasks for the project manager and team members to keep the project running smoothly. This may include ordering products and supplies, managing deadlines and workflow, and scheduling meetings and appointments.

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CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

FOR

FUTURE WORK

The bakery existing system being manual was slow and had capability for carrying human errors. The system we developed is faster and reduces the possibility of carrying errors as now the calculations are now being performed by the software and each of the records are successfully save in the system.

For the future of this system is that we can add few more option like employee data records and along with more advance technique in storing the data and barcode option. Plus, we can upgrade the system into web-based system. The *Bakery Industry in India* is one of the largest segments in the food processing sector in India, the bakery industry offers huge opportunities for growth, innovation, and job generation. The *Bakery Industry in India* is separated into 3 categories namely, bread, biscuits, and cakes and pastries, the *Bakery Industry* reached a market value of USD 7.22 billion in 2018. As the second-largest producer of biscuits after the USA and China, India is a key player internationally, and with the entrepreneurial spirit of Indian companies and individuals, it is one of the most exciting regions for the bakery sector. Changing consumer taste, preferences, and lifestyle changing habits are shaping the *Bakery Industry in India.* As part of a global trend, there is a greater demand for healthier products and alternatives, particularly when it comes to bakery goods which are now more commonly consumed daily as opposed to being a treat. With high consumption rates, customers want baked goods that are guilt-free, lower on calories, sugars and are increasingly seeking gluten-free products or goods made with alternative ingredients such as multigrain and whole-wheat. Alongside healthier options, millennials are always seeking new flavours and experiences, making flavour innovation key. With hectic lifestyles, Indian consumers are prioritizing convenience, and as loaves of bread and biscuits are fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG), bakeries are a go-to option. While Indian consumers have

their demand and appetite for baked products, the *Bakery Industry in India* faces certain challenges. The industry is generally divided into organized and unorganized, with more than 2,000 organized or semi-organized bakeries, and 1,000,000 unorganized bakeries. Operational efficiency is a major issue in the industry, as is the lack of technology and skilled workers.

Bakery products remain the cheapest of the processed ready to eat products in the country. The demand for bakery products will continue to increase in future. Bakery products are becoming quite popular in rural areas as well. Nearly 55% of the biscuits are consumed by rural sector. The higher consumption of biscuits in rural area could be attributed to its position as a snack, longer shelf life and better taste which is liked by different cross sections of population. There is no marketing problem as every shop is a market for bakery products. Bakery business is like venturing into spreading your labour of love. A love that is devoured by millions for its freshness & taste and the warmth that it leaves behind.

What's the future of the bakery industry?

Irrespective of certain difficulties, the forecast for the Bakery Industry is positive with a projected market value likely to exceed USD 12 billion by 2024 expanding at a CARG of 9.3% from 2019 to 2024. Along with these predictions, India occupies a unique position in the market as flavour innovation continues to grow in importance on a global scale. Indian traditions and access to interesting and unusual flavours combinations will allow them to continue to excel and innovate in this market.

REFERENCES

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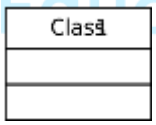
2. https://www.cs.drexel.edu/~introcs/Fa15/notes/06.1_OOP/Advantages.html?CurrentSlide=3
3. http://www.itdonut.co.uk/it/it-support/it-support-contracts
4. https://media.readthedocs.org/pdf/django-bakery/latest/django-bakery.pdf
5. http://kv2delhicantt.org/announcements/bakery.pdf
6. https://prezi.com/o27m6-ffhzt2/bakery-management-system/

LIST OF SYMBOLS

List of UML notation that are used in object oriented analysis and design.

Symbols	Meaning
	Represents actors in context diagram and systems in use case diagram
	Represents direction of work flow
	Represents processes
	Represents association in use case diagram
	Represents composition in use case diagram
	Represents Objects in Object Diagram and Tables in Database diagram
1 *	Represents one to many Relation and vice versa

GLOSSARY

Keyword	Description
Actor	One who initiates and performs any process.
Association	A relation in which two processes are related but not dependent on each other.
Composition	A relation in which two processes are related but and dependent on each other
Class Diagram	A graphical depiction of a system's static object structure, showing object classes that the system is composed of as well as the relationship b/w those object classes.
Database	A structured set of data held in a computer, especially one that is accessible in various ways.
Entity	A class of person places, objects, events or concepts about which we need to capture and store data
Feasibility	The state or degree of being easily or conveniently done.
Graphical User Interface	A visual way of interacting with a computer using items such as windows, icons, and menus, used by most modern operating systems.
Inventory	A complete list of items such as property, goods in stock, or the contents of a building.
Line Items	Items chosen by the customer from the available products
Module	Each of a set of standardized parts or independent units that can be used to construct a more complex structure, such as an item of furniture or a building.
MS	Microsoft (a software company)
Object	An instance.
Problem Statement	A statement and categorization of problems, opportunities and directives. It may also include constraints and an initial vision for the solution.
Prototype	simulates only a few aspects of, and may be completely different from, the final product

Server	A computer or computer program which manages access to a centralized resource or service in a network.
SQL	a special purpose programming language designed for managing data held in a relational database management system
Throughput	The amount of material or items passing through a system or process.
UML	UML (Unified Modelling Language) is a standard notation for the modelling of real-world objects.
Use case	Depicts the interaction b/w the system and external the system and user.in other words it's a graphically describing who will use the system and in what the user expects to interact with the system.